

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

Weekly Home Study Package

WORKSHEET 4

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| STRAND | Writing & Shaping |
| SUB-STRAND | Text Types, Media, Everyday Communication, Literary Texts. |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Examine and engage in effective writing skills for various types of texts, targeted audience and specific purposes. |

LESSON NOTES

Lesson Activities.

There are three open ended passages given below. Study each carefully and insert the correct word(s) in the blanks.

Amazing Languages

There are over 6,000 languages in the world. This is amazing and shows what an interesting thing a language is. Another amazing thing is there __a__ 800 different languages in Papua New Guinea. I am happy because I can speak __b__ English, French, Fijian and a little Fiji Hindi. I wonder how many languages you can speak. It is not __c__ to learn a new language. It takes us a long time even to learn our mother tongue or first language. In Fiji __d__ most South Pacific countries it is wonderful how some school children are good in speaking, reading and writing in English, __e__ well as their mother tongue.

a. are

c. easy

e. as

b. fluent

d. and

How do bees make honey?

Bees start making honey, which is their food, by visiting flowers. They collect a sugary juice called nectar from the blossom by sucking it out with __a__ tongues. They store it in what's called their honey stomach, which is different from their food stomach. When they have a full load, they __b__ back to the hive. There, they pass it on through their mouths to other worker bees who chew it for about half an hour. It's passed from bee to bee, until it gradually turns into honey. Then the bees store it in honeycomb cells, which are like tiny jars made __c__ wax. The honey __d__ still a bit wet, so they fan it with their wings to make it dry out and become stickier. When it's ready, they seal the cell with a wax lid to keep __e__ clean.

a. their

c. of

e. it

b. come

d. is

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

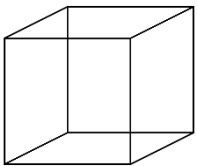

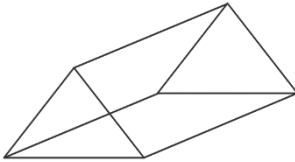
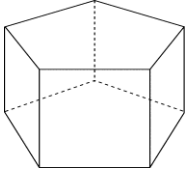
SUBJECT: Mathematics

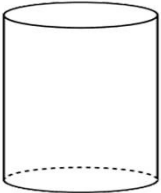
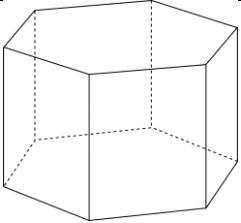
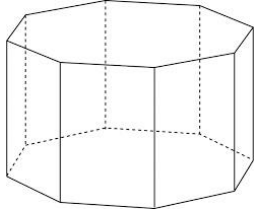
| | |
|---------------|---|
| Strand 4: | Geometry |
| Sub Strand 2: | Shapes |
| CLO: | Visualize, construct and describe combinations of 2D and 3D shapes. |

LESSON NOTES

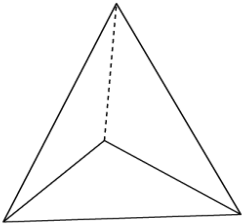
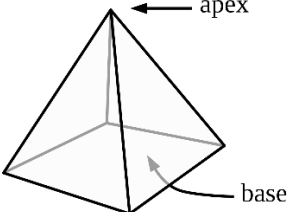
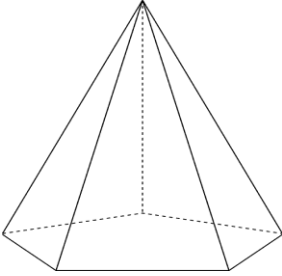
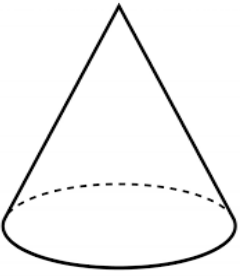
Surface Area.

1. Solid shapes such as a cube and cuboid are called **prisms**. All prisms have a special pair of parallel faces.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Cube | Cuboid – Rectangular Prism | Cuboid – Triangular Prism | Cuboid – Pentagonal Prism |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Cuboid – Circular Prism – Cylinder | Cuboid – Hexagonal Prism | Cuboid – Octagonal Prism |

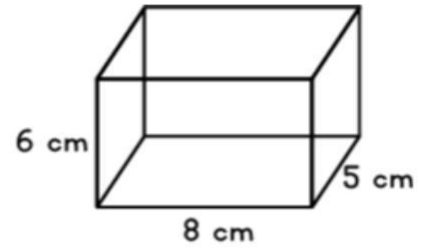
2. **Pyramids** are solid shapes that have triangles for faces and a polygon for a base. They are named according to the shape of their base.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Triangular Pyramid | Rectangular Pyramid | Pentagonal Pyramid | Circular Pyramid – Cone |

Example: To find the surface area of a solid, means to find the **sum** of the areas of all the faces which surround or make up that solid.

For example:

A. Study the rectangular prism shown on the right.



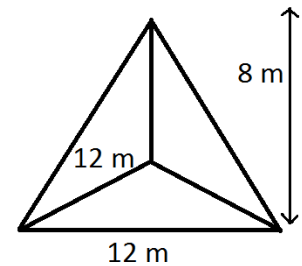
a. It has 6 faces, which includes:

- i) a front and a back;
- ii) a top and a bottom and
- iii) two sides.

b. This means you'll be adding the areas of all six faces to find prism's surface area.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Area of front and back | $8 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm} = 48 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | 96 cm^2 |
| Area of top and bottom | $8 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | 80 cm^2 |
| Area of sides | $6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | $+ 60 \text{ cm}^2$ |
| Total Surface Area | | 236 cm^2 |

B. Study the triangular pyramid shown on the right.



a. It has 4 faces, which includes:

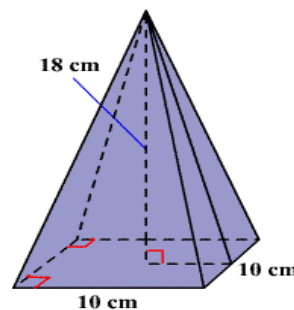
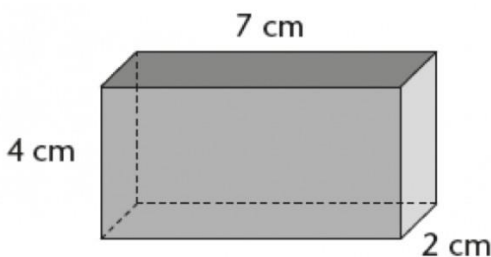
- i) a triangular base and
- ii) 3 triangular sides.

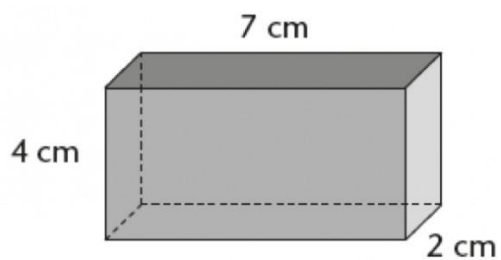
b. This means you'll be adding the areas of all 4 triangles to find the pyramid's surface area.

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Area of base | $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ m} = 48 \text{ m}^2$ | 48 m^2 |
| Area of sides | $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ m} = 48 \text{ m}^2 \times 3 =$ | $+ 144 \text{ m}^2$ |
| Total Surface Area | | 192 m^2 |

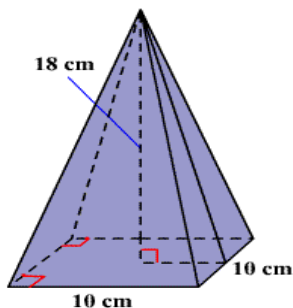
EXERCISES

Find the total Surface Area of the following





| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Area of front and back | $7 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 28 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | 56 cm^2 |
| Area of top and bottom | $7 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 14 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | 28 cm^2 |
| Area of sides | $4 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 =$ | $+ 16 \text{ cm}^2$ |
| Total Surface Area | | <hr/> 100 cm^2 <hr/> |



| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Area of base | $10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} = 100 \text{ cm}^2$ | 100 cm^2 |
| Area of sides | $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 18 \text{ cm} = 90 \text{ cm}^2 \times 4 =$ | $+ 360 \text{ cm}^2$ |
| Total Surface Area | | <hr/> 460 cm^2 <hr/> |

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

Weekly Home Study Package

SOLUTION WORKSHEET 4

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

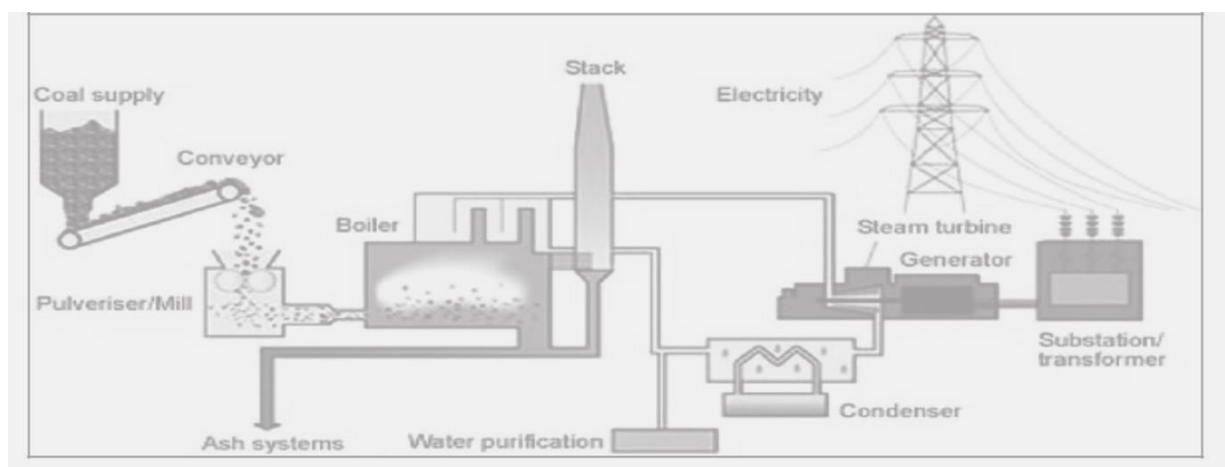
SUBJECT: Basic Science

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| STRAND | Energy |
| SUB-STRAND | Energy Transformation, Use and Conservation |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Avoid practices that waste energy and harm life. |

LESSON NOTES

Energy Transformation

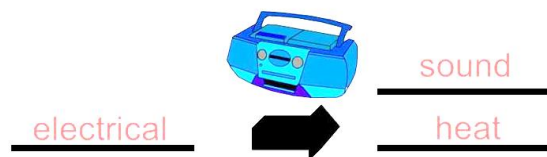
Energy transformations are processes that convert energy from one type (e.g., kinetic, gravitational potential, chemical energy) into another. For example: like in a hydroelectric dam that transforms the kinetic **energy** of water into electrical **energy**. Another example is given below.



Energy Transformations

1) A light bulb
 Electrical energy → light energy
 → Heat energy

What are the main energy transfers for a radio (don't forget the wasted energy)?



EXERCISES/ANSWERS

Complete the table on energy source and saving energy technique.

| Machine | Energy Source | Energy Saving |
|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Radio | Electricity | Turn it off when no one is listening. |
| Sewing machine | Electricity | Turn it off and unplug when not in use. |
| Car | Petrol | Service on time. |
| Touch | Battery | Turn it off when not in use. |
| Iron | Fuel/Electricity | Organise your ironing. Reconsider washing skills. |
| TV | Electricity | Switch it off when no one is watching. |

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Weekly Home Study Package
SOLUTION WORKSHEET 4

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECT: Healthy Living

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| STRAND | STRAND 3 SAFETY |
| SUB-STRAND | Community safety |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Evaluate the consequences of disasters in the community. |

LESSON NOTES

Fire Safety

Fire safety is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and effects of a fire after it starts.

Safety Tips

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, inside bedrooms and outside sleeping areas.
- Test smoke alarms every month. If they're not working, change the batteries.
- Talk with all family members about a fire escape plan.
- Have a family fire drill twice a year.
- If a fire occurs in your home, **GET OUT, STAY OUT and CALL FOR HELP**. Never go back inside for anything or anyone.
- If possible, have a fire extinguisher in your kitchen.
- Keep curtains and other things that can burn away from stovetops and fireplaces.
- Grown-ups should stay in the kitchen when cooking on the stovetop.
- Keep matches and lighters up high and in a locked cabinet.
- Keep small children away from hot stovetops, irons and other things that could burn them.

ACTIVITIES AND EXERCISES

1. Write down some possible fire hazards in your school and home.

Home: Burning candles, open fires, faulty switches, gas stoves burning etc

School: Incinerator, faulty fans, faulty switches etc

2. Why is it important to have a fire escape plan and conduct drills?

So that we all know our escape route and use it correctly in emergencies.

3. Fire damages buildings. List two more consequences of fire.

Financial loss, injuries, death, emotional stress, etc

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| STRAND: | H2 – पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना | |
| SUB-STRAND: | H2.3 – सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ परिस्थितियाँ | |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: | <i>Concepts, Skills and Attitudes:</i> | वर्णन करना कि विशिष्ट उद्देश्य व दर्शको के लिए विषय कैसे निर्मित होते हैं तथा पहचानना कि पाठ में सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक मूल्य-मनोभाव व विश्वास कैसे प्रस्तुत होते हैं। |

LESSON NOTES**पाठ 4 – “द्वारका में प्रवेश” (कृष्ण सुदामा की दोस्ती) (Pages 19-21)**

दूसरे दिन सवेरे सुदामा ने सुशीला की दी हुई पोटली बगल में दबाई और द्वारका के लिए रवाना हो गया। वह दिन भर पैदल चलता रहा और शाम के समय द्वारका जा पहुँचा। लगातार पैदल चलने से सुदामा के पैरों में छालें पड़ गए थे और बदन थक कर चूर-चूर हो गया था।

अब उसने आराम करने की इच्छा से इधर-उधर देखा तो पाया कि वह अपने गाँव में नहीं बल्कि एक विशाल नगर के बीचोबीच खड़ा है। उस नगर में बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें थीं सुन्दर बगीचे थे और सड़कों पर कई आदमी इधर-उधर आ-जा रहे थे। तब इतने बड़े नगर में इतने सुखी और अमीर लोगों के बीच सुदामा को ऐसा लगा जैसे वह कोई अजीब वेढंगा आदमी हो।

“भाई,” उसने पास से गुजरते हुए आदमी से पूछा, “जरा यह बता दो कि कृष्ण से कहाँ मिला जा सकता है?”

“कौन कृष्ण?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम्हारा मतलब हमारे राजा कृष्ण से तो नहीं है?”

“हाँ, उसी कृष्ण से,” सुदामा ने कहा, “सुना है अब वह राजा हो गया है।”

“और यह पता नहीं कि वह रहता कहाँ है?” उस आदमी ने पूछा, “तुम कौन हो और कहाँ से आए हो?”

“बहुत दूर से आया हूँ,” सुदामा ने जवाब दिया। “कृष्ण मेरा मित्र है और मैं उससे मिलना चाहता हूँ।”

“तुम कृष्ण के मित्र हो! हमारे राजा के मित्र!” उस आदमी ने चकित होकर कहा, “वह देखो, उधर एक बड़ा सा फाटक देखते हो? वही कृष्ण के महल का फाटक है।”

सुदामा धीरे-धीरे फाटक के पास पहुँचा और जैसे ही उसके अन्दर घुसने लगा कि द्वारपाल की कड़कती हुई आवाज़ सुनई पड़ी।

“ठहरो,” द्वारपाल ने कहा, क्या चाहिए?”

“क्या कृष्ण यहीं रहता है?” सुदामा ने पूछा।

“हाँ, रहते हैं, हमारे राजा कृष्ण इसी महल में रहते हैं।” द्वारपाल ने जवाब दिया।

“मुझे उससे मिलना है।” सुदामा ने कहा।

“कृष्ण से? हमारे राजा कृष्ण से?” द्वारपाल ने पूछा, “तुम कौन हो और यहाँ आए कहाँ से?”

“मैं सुदामा हूँ और बहुत दूर से चलकर आया हूँ।” सुदामा ने जवाब दिया, “मैं कृष्ण का दोस्त हूँ और उससे मिलना चाहता हूँ।”

ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES

कहानी में से उचित शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सभी उत्तर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

- 1 सुदामा को अपने गाँव से द्वारका नगरी पहुँचने में कितने दिन लगे? एक दिन।
- 2 द्वारका नगरी के बीच खड़े होकर सुदामा कैसा महसूस कर रहा था? थका महसूस कर रहा था।
- 3 सुदामा को कृष्ण के महल का पता कैसे चला? गुजरते हुए आदमी से पूछा था।
- 4 द्वारपाल ने सुदामा को किस लिए रोका था? सुदामा धीरे-धीरे फाटक के पास पहुँचा और उसके अन्दर घुसने लगा था।

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

Weekly Home Study Package
SOLUTION WORKSHEET 4

YEAR/LEVEL: 8

SUBJECT: Social Science

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| STRAND | PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT |
| SUB-STRAND | Features of Places |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Investigate the main climatic regions of the world and express their effects on people's lives and work. |

LESSON NOTES

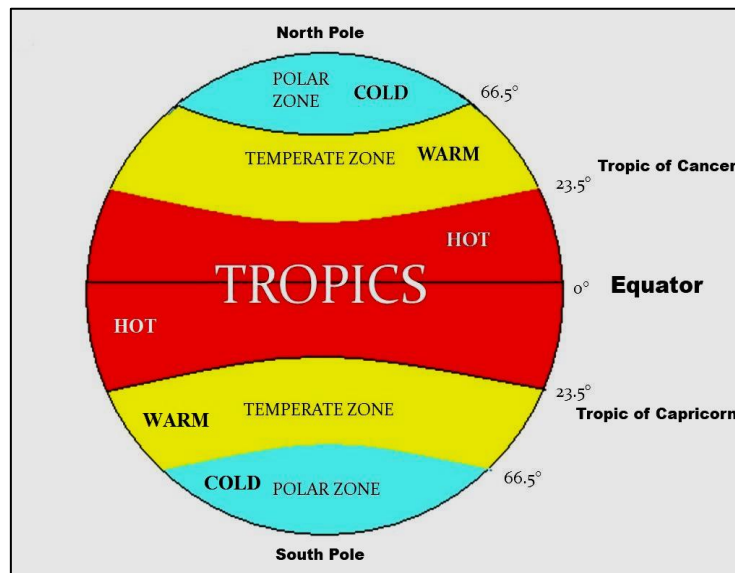
Characteristics of the Climatic Regions (3)

The Tropical Region

The tropics are a region of the Earth surrounding the Equator. It is limited in latitude by the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere. The tropics are also referred to as the tropical zone and the Torrid Zone.

Tropical Rainforest

A **tropical rainforest** is an ecosystem type that occurs roughly within the latitudes 28 degrees north or south of the equator (in the equatorial zone between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn). This ecosystem experiences high average temperatures and a significant amount of rainfall. Rainforests can be found in Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico and on many of the Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean islands.



ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES

1. Between which two latitudes will you find the tropical climate/forest?
Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
2. What is another name for tropical region? **The tropical zone and the Torrid Zone**
3. Name some countries that are in the tropics?

Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico and on many of the Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean islands.

4. What can you find in a tropical rainforest?

Various species of plant and animal life.